Amendments to the Claims:

Cancel claim 7, without prejudice.

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) An ink jet printer comprising:

a recording head on which a plurality of nozzles for jetting an active energy ray curable ink are arranged; ~~and~~

a feeding member for feeding a recording medium; and

an active energy ray radiating member which radiates an active energy ray;

wherein an image is recorded by jetting the ink from the nozzles of the recording head to the recording medium fed by the feeding member[[;]] and by radiating the active energy ray by the active energy ray radiating member to the ink which sticks to the recording medium;

wherein a jetting opening of each nozzle, from which the ink is jetted, has a diameter of not less than 12 μm and not more than 22 μm;

wherein a volume of a drop of the ink jetted from each nozzle is not less than 1 pico-liter and not more than 6 pico-liter;

wherein a viscosity of the ink is not less than 20 mPa·s and not more than 200 mPa·s at 25 °C, and the viscosity of the ink is not less than 8 mPa·s and not more than 30 mPa·s when the ink is jetted from a nozzle of the ink jet printer, and the ink substantially includes no volatile component; and

wherein the active energy ray radiating member radiates the active energy ray so as

to have each dot diameter formed on the recording medium [[is]] to be from 50 to 200 μm.

2. (canceled)

3. (previously presented) The ink jet printer of claim 1, wherein a supply opening side of each nozzle, to which the ink is supplied, differs from a jetting opening side of each nozzle in an angle of an inner circumferential surface of the nozzle with respect to a center line of the nozzle.

4. (original) The ink jet printer of claim 1, further comprising:

a head temperature adjusting mechanism arranged in the neighborhood of the jetting opening, for adjusting a temperature of the ink at the jetting opening to not less than 30 °C.

5. (canceled)

6. (previously presented) The ink jet printer of claim 1, wherein the ink includes an active energy ray curable compound.

7. (canceled)

8. (original) An image recording method comprising: forming an image by jetting ink to a recording medium with the ink jet printer of claim 1.

9.-14. (canceled)

15. (previously presented) The ink jet printer of claim 4, wherein the ink includes an active energy ray curable compound.

16. (new) An ink jet printer comprising:

a recording head on which a plurality of nozzles for jetting an active energy ray curable ink are arranged;

a feeding member for feeding a recording medium; and

an active energy ray radiating member which radiates an active energy ray;

wherein an image is recorded by jetting the ink from the nozzles of the recording head to the recording medium fed by the feeding member and by radiating the active energy ray by the active energy ray radiating member to the ink which sticks to the recording medium;

wherein a jetting opening of each nozzle, from which the ink is jetted, has a diameter of not less than 12 μm and not more than 22 μm;

wherein a volume of a drop of the ink jetted from each nozzle is not less than 1 pico-liter and not more than 6 pico-liter;

wherein a viscosity of the ink is not less than 20 mPa·s and not more than 200 mPa·s at 25 °C, and the viscosity of the ink is not less than 8 mPa·s and not more than 30 mPa·s when the ink is jetted from a nozzle of the ink jet printer, and the ink substantially includes no volatile component; and

wherein the active energy ray radiating member comprises a first radiation source and a second radiation source and radiates the active energy ray so as to have each dot diameter formed on the recording medium to be from 50 to 200 μm.

17. (new) The ink jet printer of claim 16, wherein exposure wavelengths or exposure illumination intensities are different between the first radiation source and the second radiation source.

18. (new) The ink jet printer of claim 16, wherein a first radiation energy of the first radiation source is smaller than a second radiation energy of the second radiation source.

19. (new) The ink jet printer of claim 18, wherein the first radiation energy is made from 1 to 20% of a total radiation energy.